Amendments to the Drawings:

The attached drawing sheet includes changes to Figures 1B and 1C. Specifically, "101" has been changed to "103" since the specification clearly discloses a cover member 103, and since the structure previously labeled with "101" in Figures 1B and 1C is a cover member (see paragraphs [0038] and [0040] of the pre-grant publication of the present application). This sheet, which includes Figures 1A, 1B and 1C, replaces the original sheet including Figures 1A, 1B and 1C.

Attachment: Replacement Sheet

REMARKS

The Official Action mailed August 5, 2009, has been received and its contents carefully noted. This response is filed within three months of the mailing date of the Official Action and therefore is believed to be timely without extension of time. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully submits that this response is being timely filed.

The Applicant notes with appreciation the consideration of the Information Disclosure Statements filed on July 26, 2006, and June 19, 2008.

Claims 1-12 are pending in the present application, of which claims 1-3, 7 and 9 are independent. Claim 12 has been amended to correct a minor typographical informality. For the reasons set forth in detail below, all claims are believed to be in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

Paragraph 2 of the Official Action rejects claims 1-6 and 10-12 as anticipated by U.S. Publication No. 2003/0034497 to Yamazaki. The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection because the Official Action has not established an anticipation rejection.

As stated in MPEP § 2131, to establish an anticipation rejection, each and every element as set forth in the claim must be described either expressly or inherently in a single prior art reference. Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

The Applicant respectfully submits that an anticipation rejection cannot be maintained against the independent claims of the present application. Specifically, independent claims 1-3 recite a semiconductor device comprising an antenna. For the reasons provided below, the Applicant respectfully submits that Yamazaki '497 does not teach the above-referenced features of the present invention, either explicitly or inherently.

The Official Action asserts that "Yamazaki [figs.1-2B] teaches ... an antenna [the upper conductive bar that is connected to the TFT 104c]" (pages 2, 3, 5 and 7, Paper No. 20090730). The Applicant respectfully disagrees and traverses the assertions in the Official Action.

Figure 1B of Yamazaki '497 is reproduced and annotated below. The Official Action does not clearly state what portion of Figure 1B of Yamazaki '497 corresponds to an antenna, but, based on the statement, "an antenna [the upper conductive bar that is connected to the TFT 104c]," it is presumed that the Examiner is referring to one of the two structures identified with arrows below.

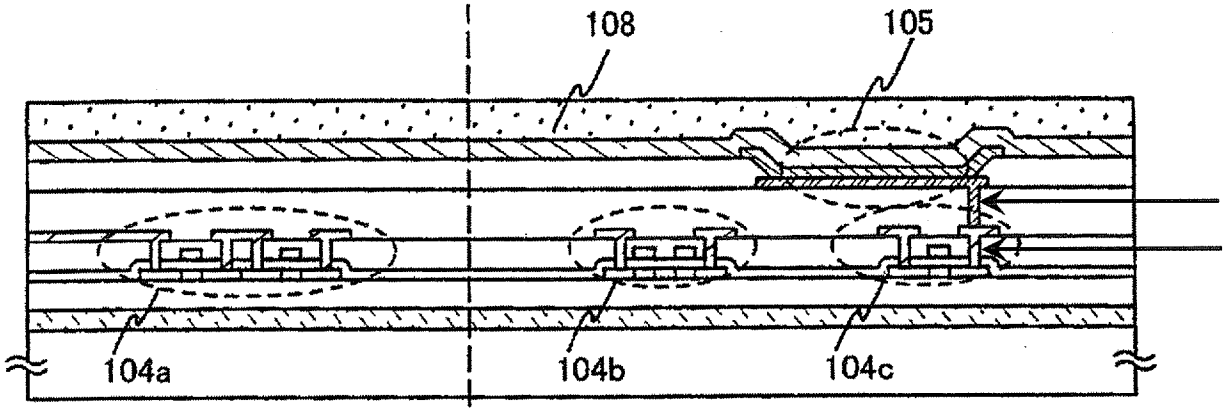


Fig. 1B

In any event, it is not reasonable to interpret either portion of Yamazaki '497 identified with the arrows above as corresponding to the antenna of the present claims. The portion of Figure 1B Yamazaki '497 noted with the upper arrow above, which forms a part of OLED 105, might be a pixel electrode (see also OLED 605, pixel electrode 640, Figure 13 of Yamazaki '497), but this structure is not an antenna.

Yamazaki '497 merely teaches an antenna 2708 of a cellular phone (see Figure 18D); however, Yamazaki '497 is completely silent as to a semiconductor device comprising an antenna. The Applicant respectfully submits that Figure 1B of Yamazaki '497 does not teach an antenna, either explicitly or inherently.

Since Yamazaki '497 does not teach all the elements of the independent claims, either explicitly or inherently, an anticipation rejection cannot be maintained. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102 are in order and respectfully requested.

Paragraph 4 of the Official Action rejects claims 7, 8 and 10-12 as obvious based on the combination of Yamazaki '497 and U.S. Publication No. 2002/0134979 to Yamazaki. The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection because the Official Action has not made a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

As stated in MPEP §§ 2142-2144.04, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some reason, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some reason to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. "The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art." In re Kotzab, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

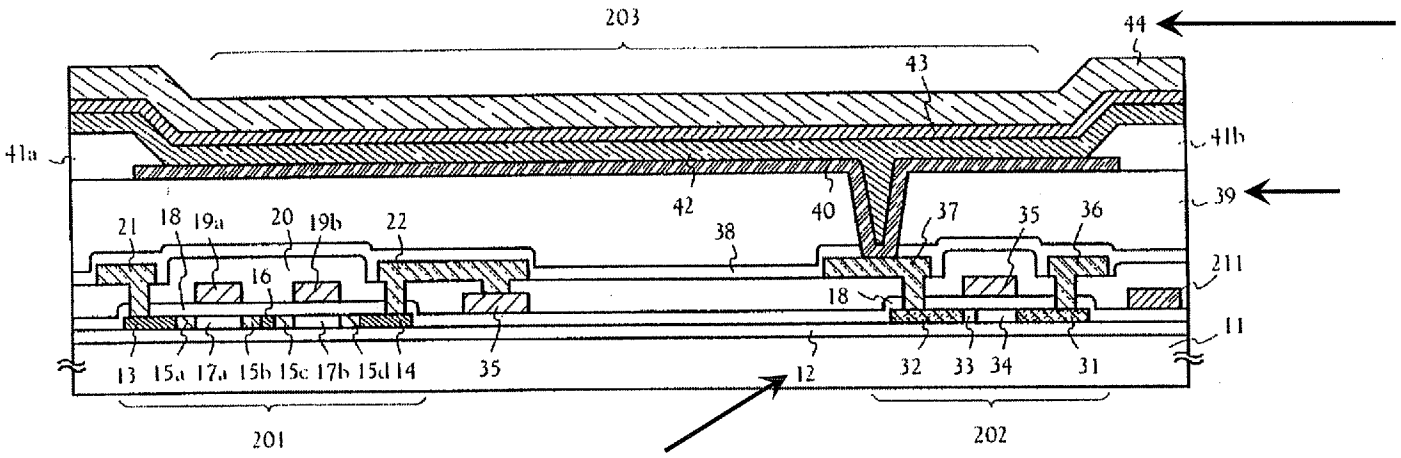
The prior art, either alone or in combination, does not teach or suggest all the features of the independent claims. Specifically, independent claim 7 recites a semiconductor device comprising an antenna, a second sealing film and a cover member, where an integrated circuit and the antenna are electrically connected to each other via a contact hole formed in the cover member and the second sealing film. For the reasons provided below, Yamazaki '497 and Yamazaki '979, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the above-referenced features of the present invention.

Please incorporate the arguments above with respect to the deficiencies in Yamazaki '497. Yamazaki '979 does not cure the deficiencies in Yamazaki '497.

Initially, it is noted that Yamazaki '979 does not teach or suggest why one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention would have modified Yamazaki '497 so that an antenna is added to the device shown, for example, in Figures 1 and 2 of Yamazaki '497.

Also, the Official Action concedes that Yamazaki '497 "does not disclose that the cover member [110] is sandwiched between the antenna and the second sealing film" (page 8, Paper No. 20090730). The Official Action relies on Yamazaki '979 to allegedly teach "that the cover member [39] is sandwiched between the antenna [44] and the second sealing film [12]" (page 9, Id.). That is, the Official Action appears to be asserting that the second interlayer insulating film (planarizing film) 39 of Yamazaki '979 corresponds in some way with the cover member of the present claims, that the cathode 44 of Yamazaki '979 corresponds in some way with the antenna of the present claims, and that the base film 12 of Yamazaki '979 corresponds in some way with the second sealing film of the present claims. The Applicant respectfully disagrees and traverses the assertions in the Official Action.

Yamazaki '979 does not teach or suggest that an integrated circuit and an antenna are electrically connected to each other, because the cathode 44 of Yamazaki '979 is not an antenna, and, in any event, the cathode 44 is not electrically connected to an integrated circuit (Figure 1 of Yamazaki '979 reproduced and annotated below).



Also, Yamazaki '979 does not teach or suggest a second sealing film, because the base film 12 of Yamazaki '979 does not include a plurality of third insulating films and one or a plurality of fourth insulating films sandwiched between the plurality of third insulating films. Further, Yamazaki '979 does not teach or suggest that a contact hole is formed in the second interlayer insulating film (planarizing film) 39 and the base film 12 or that an integrated circuit is electrically connected to an antenna in a contact hole formed in films 39 and 12. As such, it is not clear why one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention would have looked to Yamazaki '979 or relied on the above-referenced features of Yamazaki '979 in order to modify the features of Yamazaki '497 so as to achieve a semiconductor device comprising an antenna, a second sealing film and a cover member, where an integrated circuit and the antenna are electrically connected to each other via a contact hole formed in the cover member and the second sealing film.

Therefore, the Applicant respectfully submits that Yamazaki '497 and Yamazaki '979, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the above-referenced features of claim 7.

Since Yamazaki '497 and Yamazaki '979 do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are in order and respectfully requested.

Paragraph 5 of the Official Action rejects claims 9-12 as obvious based on the combination of Yamazaki '497 and U.S. Patent No. 6,974,909 to Tanaka. The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection because the Official Action has not made a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

The prior art, either alone or in combination, does not teach or suggest all the features of the independent claims. Specifically, independent claim 9 recites a semiconductor device comprising an integrated circuit including a connection terminal, where the integrated circuit further includes a rectification circuit for generating a supply voltage from an alternating-current signal that is input in the connection terminal by an antenna, a demodulation circuit, a microprocessor, a modulation circuit and a switch. For the reasons provided below, Yamazaki '497 and Tanaka, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the above-referenced features of the present invention.

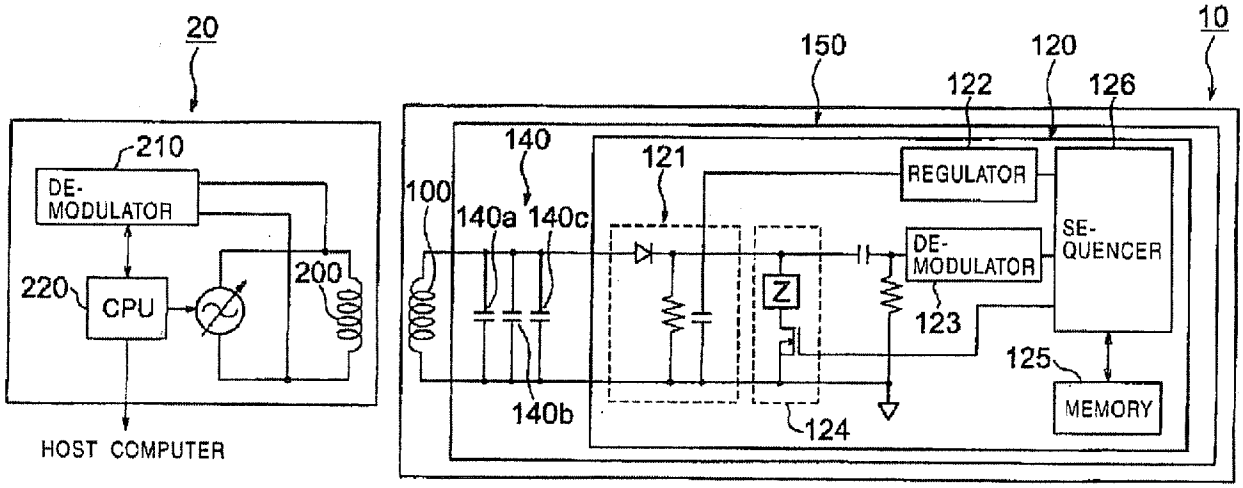
The Official Action asserts that "Yamazaki ['497] [Figs.1-2B] teaches a semiconductor device comprising: ... an integrated circuit ... [104a-c]; ... the integrated circuit [104] includes a connection terminal [terminals are shown in Fig.1B but are not labeled]" (page 10, Paper No. 20090730; emphasis added). The Official Action concedes that Yamazaki '497 "does not disclose that the integrated circuit further includes a rectification circuit for generating a supply voltage from an alternating-current signal that is input in the connection terminal by an antenna" and "a demodulation circuit ...; a microprocessor ...; a modulation circuit ...; and a switch" (page 11, Id.). The Official Action relies on Tanaka to allegedly teach "an integrated circuit that includes a rectification circuit [121] for generating a supply voltage from an alternating-current signal that is input in the connection terminal by an antenna [100]; a demodulation circuit [123] ...; a microprocessor [126] ...; a modulation circuit [circuit 20 that modulates a carrier wave] ...; and a switch ... [shown]" and asserts that it would have been obvious to combine Yamazaki '497 and Tanaka to achieve the features of the present

invention (Id.; emphasis added). The Applicant respectfully disagrees and traverses the assertions in the Official Action.

Yamazaki '497 does not, in fact, teach or suggest a connection terminal in Figure 1B. No portion of the device shown in Figure 1B functions in a manner such that a supply voltage from an alternating-current signal is input in a connection terminal by an antenna. In other words, no portion of the device shown in Figure 1B receives an alternating-current signal from an antenna.

Also, the Official Action appears to be asserting that the reader/writer 20 of Tanaka corresponds in some way with the modulation circuit of the present claims. The Applicant respectfully disagrees and traverses the assertions in the Official Action.

The reader/writer 20 of Tanaka is formed as a circuit different from an IC chip 120, and more specifically, the reader/writer 20 of Tanaka is not formed in the IC chip 120, which includes a rectification circuit 121, a demodulation circuit 123, a microprocessor 126 and a switch (see Figure 7 of Tanaka, reproduced below).



Therefore, Tanaka does not teach or suggest a modulation circuit as presently claimed.

As such, it is not clear why one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention would have looked to Tanaka or relied on the above-referenced features of Tanaka in order to modify the features of Yamazaki '497 so as to achieve a

semiconductor device comprising an integrated circuit including a connection terminal, where the integrated circuit further includes a rectification circuit for generating a supply voltage from an alternating-current signal that is input in the connection terminal by an antenna, a demodulation circuit, a microprocessor, a modulation circuit and a switch.

Therefore, the Applicant respectfully submits that Yamazaki '497 and Tanaka, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the above-referenced features of claim 9.

Since Yamazaki '497 and Tanaka do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are in order and respectfully requested.

At this opportunity, the Applicant has amended Figures 1B and 1C and claim 12 to correct minor informalities. Specifically, in Figures 1B and 1C, "101" has been changed to "103" since the specification clearly discloses a cover member 103, and since the structure previously labeled with "101" in Figures 1B and 1C is a cover member (see paragraphs [0038] and [0040] of the pre-grant publication of the present application). Also, in claim 12, the Applicant has changed "third insulating films" to "fourth insulating films" as the present specification supports "wherein the one or the plurality of second insulating films or the one or the plurality of fourth insulating films includes polyimide, acrylic, polyamide, polyimide amide, benzocyclobutene or epoxy resin" (see paragraphs [0043] and [0055]).

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge fees under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16, 1.17, 1.20(a), 1.20(b), 1.20(c), and 1.20(d) (except the Issue Fee) which may be required now or hereafter, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-2280.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable to place this application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

Eric J. Robinson
Reg. No. 38,285

Robinson Intellectual Property Law Office, P.C.
PMB 955
21010 Southbank Street
Potomac Falls, Virginia 20165
(571) 434-6789